UNKNOWN BRAVES OF MOTHER INDIA

(Bharat Katha Series - 1)

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*Dedication_*

The Book is respectfully dedicated to all the unknown freedom fighters who have sacrificed their lives selflessly for Mother India.

Acknowledgments and References

To write the book, the author has taken help from here -

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Author's Note

Dear everyone,

The book "Unknown Braves Of Mother India" is the first book of "Bharat Katha Series".

The book consists many names of the unknown freedom fighters and their notable protests against the Britishers. The book consists both violent and armed revolutionaries of Mother India who have been forgotten by many of us through passage of time.

This book is written by me to remind us all, about them and to pay respect to

them for their bravery and immense legacy.

Thank you everyone

Debadrita Sarkar
Author

Jai Bharat Mata Ki !

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About The Author

Rani Velu Nachiyar and Kuyili

Rani Velu Nachiyar was the queen of Sivaganga or Sivagangai of Tamil Nadu. She was married to the king Raja Periya vadaya Thevar and they had a daughter, Vellachi Nachiyar.

Sivaganga was a happy kingdom until 21st June 1772, when Britishers and Nawab Arcot invaded the kingdom and Periyar Thevar refused to surrender to them. At this time, a great war broke out and Thevar died in the battle.

Velu Nachiyar with his minor daughter to Virupacchi fortress. She sought help from Hyder Ali, while initially refusing, after someday, Hyder Ali accepted her proposal and gave her financial support.

For 8 years, she planned and trained her military armies. In these 8 years, she met Kuyili.

Kuyili was a Dalit girl but a legendary warrior. She saved Rami twice before the war, so Rani Velu made her the commander of her army.
In this meantime, she also met with Maradhu brothers, Villai Maradhu and Chinna Maradhu, who were experts in guerrilla warfare and helped Rani Velu Nachiyar.

After eight years of planning, Rani Velu Nachiyar finally waged war against the Britishers.
Kuyili, the chief commander, located the exact location of the Britishers and their resources.
But, while fighting she got hurted twice by the Britishers. So, then, she wrapped herself with ghee and burnt her with fire.
She then ran to the main hall of the Britishers, where the resources of them were there. But, before reaching there, she perished.

But, due to her ultimate bravery, many systems of the Britishers were damaged and Rani Velu Nachiyar won over the Britishers with the Maradhu Brothers.

After winning the war in 1780, she reigned for 10 years and in 1790, she gave her kingdom to her daughter, Vellachi Nachiyar.

But, till the end she didn't forget Kuyili. Her bravery, loyalty stayed with the soil of Tamil Nadu forever and must be in

the whole India. Her legacy made her the first ever human suicide bomb in India.

In Tamil Nadu, she is still said as "Goddess who jumped in Fire" but is it not a shame that we still don't know much about her ?

Let us remember her legacy !

Tilka Manjhi

Tilka Manjhi's real name was Jabala Pahadia. It was said that in the British documents the name Tilka Manjhi never appeared but the name "Jabala Pahadia" appeared. It was too said that the name "Tilka Manjhi" was given by them only due to his rebellious attitude. But now, most of the Santhals and historians knew him with the name of "Tilka Manjhi" rather than Jabala Pahadia.

Jabala was born in Sultanganj in present day Bihar. He belonged to the Santhal community.

He was brought up in a forest and so, he was powerful, mighty and brave. He was not at all afraid or scared of anything.

At his very young age, he witnessed the cutting of trees and violation of the tribal people's rules and from that young age only, he started to protest against it and the outsiders, from then only.

When Jabala grew up, he became the leader of the Pahadia people (his village). He continued to protest against Dikus (outsiders in Santhals), Zamindars and British officers too. He also started to spread nationalistic spirit among his fellows and tribal people.

In 1770, the Santhals faced a great famine. People were dying out of starvation. None of the government came up to help them.
Aas being the head of the village, Tilka Manjhi was very sad. When he couldn't find a way to help his village people, he looted the government official's treasury and provided food with the money and helped many poor Santhals and people. Inspired by this, many joined hands with him and became involved with him in these noble acts.

Before 1784, Tilka started to spread nationalism by conveying only one message on the Sal leaves to his tribal people, written as "We must be united", which inspired many people and they got united.

At this time, Augustus Cleveland became the administrator of East India Company in Bengal. He used to do employment and other things of some of the tribal people, which was hampering the revolt of Santhals heavily. Tilka Majhi was against him and so, he decided to assassinate him.

On 13th January 1784, a fight broke out between Santhals and Britishers in Bhagalpur (near Sultanganj) .

At this time, on 13th January 1784, Tilka Manjhi killed Cleveland with his poisoned arrow .

This incident gripped dear Britishers. On the same day only, they started searching for Tilka Manjhi but were unable on the first attempt.

But at this time, a member of Tilka's own group betrayed and told the exact location of Tilka Manjhi.

At night, when Tilka Manjhi and his fellows were rejoicing their victory, sudden gunshots occurred and many of them became martyrs. It was revealed that Britishers had come. Many of them became prisoners too, Tilka Manjhi was able to flee from there and took refuge in the hills of Sultanganj, with some of his fellows.

Unable to capture Tilka Manjhi, Britishers sealed the hills and also ordered the people that not a single grain might reach to the hills of Sultanganj and Bhagalpur.

In this problem, many men of Tilka Manjhi died due to starvation.
But, still they were not ready to surrender. They fought against the Britishers and in this battle, Tilka Manjhi got arrested.

It was said that he was brought down to hills by drawing him with four horses, but still he didn't die.

In the mid 1985, Tilka Manjhi was lastly hanged by the Britishers. Still, they were afraid of him. As he was not an ordinary tribal man, he was Tilka Manjhi.
Tilka means red eyes and Manjhi means head of the village in Santhali.

In Santhali folklore, he was still an eminent figure but in Indian history, his legacy was wiped out.

Rani Chennamma of Kittur

Rani Chennamma was born in Belagavi in the Lingayat family. She was trained in horse riding and other military practices from a very young age.

She married King Mallasarja of Kittur in 1816.
But, unfortunately her husband and their only son died in 1824, due to diseases.

She then adopted Shivalingappa and declared her as the heir to the throne and declared herself as the regent of Kittur.

Meanwhile at this time, The Doctrine Of Lapse act was passed in British India.
So, the British officials didn't allow Rani Chennamma to do it and refused to acknowledge her adopted son.

Rani Chenmamma also wrote a pleading letter to Jack Thackery.
But, Jack Thackery declined it and so also, Rani Chennamma refused to surrender.

The war broke out in October 1824. The valour of Rani Chennamma was proved when the army killed Jackery (leader of the army), and defeated the British army whole.

An agreement was signed between Rani Chennamma and the Britishers to make peace. It was all done and everything started again peacefully, when the Britishers broke the argument in November 1824. Again a war broke out, where the Britishers attacked Rani with more troops and soldiers.

In this second time, Rani Chennamma was defeated and imprisoned in the Bailhongal fort.

In the fort only, Rani Chennamma died in 1829. The legacy still continues!

Begum Hazrat Mahal and Uda Devi Pasi

Begum Hazrat Mahal was born to a poor family who sold her to royal workers of Awad of Lucknow for money. She became the concubine of the kingdom and later she became the junior wife of Nawab of Awadh, Wajid Ali Shah.

She was given the name "Hazrat Mahal" after the birth of her son, "Birjis Qadr".

During 1857, when her husband was executed in Calcutta, she made her minor child, the king of Awadh and became the regent of him. As the child was minor, the Britishers wanted to take her kingdom, but she waged war instead of giving her kingdom.

She was eventually supported by many others, Raja Hanumant Singh, Nana Saheb, Raja Jailal Singh, who brought Guerrilla war in the war tactics.

In her army there were many Dalit soldiers who should have been mentioned in our history.

Not only soldiers but also their wives stood against the Britishers, who were in the Women Battalion camp of Wajid Ali Shah, later leadership was given by Hazrat Mahal after his execution.

Among the Women Battalions, (they were Dalits , so they were also called Dalit Veeranganas), Uda Devi Pasi was one of the Veerangana. She was brave and had brilliant war tactics.

She was married to a soldier and great wrestler of Awadh, Makka, who died during the battle of 1857.
After her husband's death, she gathered the women soldiers around Sikandar Bagh in November 1857.

She instructed her battalions to attack at the Britishers by hiding and she herself climbed on a peepal tree. From there, she shot half of a dozen Britishers and wounded many soldiers with direct shot.

After constantly losing soldiers, one British soldier thought that there might be a sniper hiding in a tree. He then instructed every soldier to shoot towards the trees and when the Britishers started to shoot at the trees, it was revealed that Uda Pasi was the snipper and soon, she passed away due to the fatal wound due to the shot on November 16.

The Pasis of Uttar Pradesh still paid homage to her on this date.

Begum Hazrat Mahal also was defeated in the Battle and her kingdom was taken away and her son was imprisoned.

She then took refuge in Nepal, where she was initially not allowed to stay by Zung Bahadur who afterwards allowed her to stay In Nepal.

In 1879, she took her last breath in Kathmandu of Nepal.

Rani Avantibai

Rani Avantibai was born in Dindori of Madhya Pradesh in a Zamindar family. Later, she was married to Prince Vikramaditya Singh Lodi of Ramgarh (Dindori of Madhya Pradesh) .

After the death of his father, prince Vikramaditya became the king of Ramgarh. He was coronated as the king but he couldn't rule many days.

After somedays of his coronation, he fell ill and eventually passed away leaving his widowed wife and two minor sons.

Eventually, all the responsibilities of the kingdom and the minor sons came upon the sleeves of Rani Avantibai, who declared herself as the regent of Ramgarh. (In between 1850 - 1852).

However, in 1857, when she heard about the Revolt of 1857, she felt that she should join in the battle too !

She also sent letters and glass bangles to the neighbouring kings. In the letter, it was said that if they are the real kings, they must tighten thier waists to take part in the battle of else, they may sir at home by wearing these glasss bangles.

The messege on the letter inspired many kings and filled them with patriotic feelings which led them to join in the revolt.

When the revolt of 1857 breaks out, Rani Chennamma fought bravely in the war and defeated the Britishers in the first battle at Mandla (Madhya Pradesh) near Ramgarh.

When the queen and armies were rejoicing the victory, the defeated Britishers came back along with the king of Rewa.

Rani Avantibai then moved towards the hills of Devaharigarh for safety. But at this meantime, the Britishers set fire in the Ramgarh fortress.

The battle took place and they used the Guerrilla warfare. But, Rani's army were about to loose in the war.

When Rani saw that she was almost defeated, she cut herself into two halves with her own sword on March 20, 1858.

After which, the army of Rani Avantibai got defeated to the Britishers and Ramgarh came under the British rule.

The place where, Veer Rani Avantibai got veergati was known as Sukhi Taliya, in between Balapur and Ramgarh.

There were tombs of Rani Avantibai in Ramgarh but that's too in dilapidated condition.
Long Live Rani Avantibai!

Bishan Singh

At the time of Britishers, many Sikhs were becoming Christians by leaving their own culture. So, Namdhari Sikha or Kukas (direct disciples of Sat Ram Singh) started uprisings and battles.

About 150 Kukas attacked the Britishers in Ludhiana and about 66 of them were caught on 17th January, 1872.
They were then summoned on the ground and executed one by one on the order of Cowen, the deputy commissioner of Ludhiana and his queen.

When he was executing all of them one by one, he saw a twelve year old kid. He asked his name and he said boldly that he was Bishan Singh.

Seeing him minor and young, Cowen's queen requested him to spare his life but on one condition and that was if he said

that he was not the disciple of Guru Ram Singh, then he would be saved.

Bishan Singh didn't reply and when Cowen tilted his head to reach Bishan's height, he did a great thing which none had expected.
Bishan Singh caught Cowen's beard and twisted it. Cowen screamed in pain. He said boldly, "Why did you say that to me ? Not a disciple of Great Guru Ram Singh ? Never !"

He was looking so brave and anguished that the other police officers were also afraid to go near to him but after some time, they went near to him, severed his hands at first and then, executed him like the others.

Cowen was so afraid that he had written later about the boy in his diary, retelling his bewilderment during that scene and couldn't recognise the power of a twelve year old boy.

Khudiram Bose

Khudiram Bose was born in Midnapore of West Bengal on 3rd December, 1889. His parents were Trailokyanath Bose and Lakshmipriya Devi. He had an elder sister too, Aparupa Devi.

It was said that the family was very poor to raise Khudiram Bose. So, Lakshmioriya Devi sent him to Aparupa Devi's house and there he was bought by his sister.

Since childhood, he was a brave and brilliant student. He passed the Midnapore Collegiate School and was admitted to Tamluk Hamilton School later.

He was deeply influenced by the lectures and speeches of Sister Nivedita and Sri Aurobindo Ghosh.

In 1905, he joined the freedom movement groups after being enraged upon the decision of the partition of West Bengal by Lord Curzon.

He was deeply associated with Yugantar Dal and Anushilan Samiti. He also sent out patriotic pamphlets and also written pamphlets and sent them across different regions to spread patriotism. At barely 16 years old, he started joining the missions to make bombs and to place them around the police stations.

Seeing his dignity and ambitions for his motherland, the head of Yugantar Dal, Hemchandra Kanungo sent Khudiram Bose and Prafulla Chaki on a great

mission. This mission came to be known as, "Muzaffarpur Bomb Case."

The two young freedom fighters, was sent to Muzaffarpur with bombs. Khudiram Bose (18) and Prafulla Chaki (19) were appointed by Yugantar Dal, to throw the bomb and to kill, Doglous Kingsford, the brutal minister, who was promoted on there.

On April 30, 1908, a horse-drawn carriage passed after the European club in the evening. All of a sudden, a blast happened.

People gathered soon after the blasting sound. Khudiram Bose and Prafulla Chaki too looked out to see their target, Kingsford died or not. But soon, they realised that they had made a great mistake.

There was no Kingsford, there were two females. People say they were the wife and daughter of barrister Kennedy. The baby daughter of Kennedy saheb died and the servant of them died too. Grace

Kennedy (wife of Kennedy) was fatally wounded and died after some days.

Khudiram Basu and Prafulla Chaki understood their mistake but they didn't lose hope.

They tried to escape but were caught there by two Indian origin police only. It was then, Prafulla Chaki shot himself and chose to suicide. But, Khudiram Bose didn't become so harsh to himself and he chose to be caught by the Britishers.

He had curled hair, flame-like eyes and a beautiful face, which was calm and again full of patriotism. In the court, he didn't hesitate to say that he had come to kill the brutal officer, Kingsford but unfortunately killed those two women. He had no intentions to kill them. Though, he was badged as "guilty" to the Britishers and he was given the death punishment.

But the eighteen year old boy was not at all afraid.

On 11th August 1908, Khudiram Bose was hanged by the Britishers. The calm boy was never afraid or scared, but happy and joyous. Even before the hanging, when he was asked for a last wish, the latter asked a question to the former, that why wax has been wrapped in the hanging rope ?

Everyone in the room was astonished by his bravery. They understood that this boy would make a revolution even after his death and that was right too.

After Khudiram's death the whole Bengal started singing the song,

"Ekbar Biday de maa, ghure asi
Hasi Hasi Porbo Phashi
Dekhbe Bharatbasi ..."

Kartar Singh Sarabha and The Ghadar Party

Kartar Singh Sarabha was born on 24th May 1896 in Ludhiana of Punjab of India.

At a very tender age, his father died and he was raised by his grandfather. He stayed in his native village upto 14 years old and at fifteen years old, she sailed to San Francisco to get enrolled in the University of California at Berkeley.

Though it was unconfirmed if he had really been enrolled and studied in the University as there were no records of any student with his name in their records.

It was said that he was also seen to work in a lumber mill in Arizona.
So, his information was unknown to us.

There before 1913, he met with Sohan Singh, who was from Punjab. Sohan Singh told him about his idea to make the Ghadar Party to wage revolutions against the Britishers for an Independent India. (Ghadar means revolt).

At that time, Kartar was only 15 years old. Still, he loved his motherland from the depth of his heart. So, without thinking much he agreed and joined the Ghadar Party at a tender age.
Because of his bravery and immense devotion, Sohan Singh used to call him, "Baba Gernal".

Kartar Singh then also started learning shooting from the Americans.

During his teenage years, the Ghadar Party was formed in the middle of 1913. Soha Singh became the president and Lala Hardayal became the secretary of

Ghadar Party. Soon after forming the party, Kartar Singh Sarabha joined them after leaving all of his tasks and stayed with Lala Hardyal.

It was then, the party started to print a newspaper, "Ghadar" Newspaper and started to distribute it everywhere, where there are Indians to spread patriotism and nationalism among them. In the late 1913, they started printing them in many languages including Punjabi, Hindi, Bengali, Gujarati and Urdu.

Soon this newspaper led more than a hundred of influential revolutionaries and the number stood at more than 20,000 people in the party of different religions, Muslims and Hindus.

During 1914, when the Britishers got engaged with World War II, The Ghadar Party took in action and the Ghadar newspaper was distributed in more villages, cities etc of India.

At a time, Pingle (a member of Ghadar Party) and Kartar Singh decided to meet with Rash Behari Bose. They sailed to Calcutta and reached Jatin Mukherjee (famous by the name of Bagha Jatin, a key) and requested for an Introduction letter. Bagha Jatin was very much influenced and
applauded them and gave them the letter. Kartar Singh and Pingle then reached Amritsar in 1914. During this time,
Many revolutionaries of the Ghadar Party were arrested.
But still a meeting was held where it was decided that the Ghadar party would be stealing money from the rich houses to meet the financial requirements of the armed forces.

In 1915, it was decided with Rash Behari Bise, that there would be more uprisings in the cantonment and mutiny in the Delhi side.

But, this mission failed due to a betrayal faced by Kripal Singh, who was a member of the Ghadar party only.

On 19th February 1915, he reported to Britishers, and the Britishers arrested most of them of the Ghadar Party.
Their missions failed and many of the members of the society had to leave India to Afghanistan, Karatar Singh Sarabha was one of them.

But, Karatar Singh didn't stop there, he came back on 2nd March 2026 along with two of her friends and started a rebellion around 5 no. Chawk of Sargodha.
They were arrested by the army men and were sent to the court for trials.

In the trial, when the Judge saw Kartar Singh, who was barely 19 years old, he took empathy and said to modify his statement and get back his life.

But brave Kartar rejected the proposal and said boldly to judge,

"Why Do I ? If I had more lives than one, it would have been a great honour for me, to sacrifice each of them for my country ?"

He was later given the death statement and was hanged in 1915, when he was still a teen. (19)

Later, he became the ultimate motivation and Guru of Bhagat Singh, the great martyr who often used to say to her mother by showing Kartar Singh Sarabha's photo, "Dear mother, this is my hero,friend and companion ".

His great legacy would always stay in India.

Dukari Bala Devi and Nanibala Devi

Dukari Bala Devi was born in Naihati of Birbhum district of West Bengal. She was very poor and had no formal education. Her poor parents gave her marriage at a very tender age.

After getting married, she started doing household chores and she had a brother-in- law, Nibaran Ghatak. She was very affectionate with him and saw him as her own brother.

At that time, Nibaran Ghatak was still a student of a college and was indulged in numerous freedom movements. He used to read and keep patriotic books and pamphlets banned by the Britishers at

home. He used to also participate in many freedom movements. Seeing her brother-in-law, she was also influenced and wished to join in the movement.

Upon seeing a woman, wishing to join in the movement, the famous freedom fighter of Bengal, Bipin Bihari Ganguly, himself inducted her in the group.

Their next mission was already planned then. They planned to rob some arms from the first William college and on the due date, they robbed the Rod Company's eight guns and some boxes of cartridges.

Upon smuggling them, it was decided to keep them in the house of Dukari Bala Devi. Dukari Bala Devi never hesitated and kept them very carefully at her house.

After three days, when Police officers started searching, they got a letter where it was clearly stating that the eight guns and a box cartridge was being kept in the house of Dukari Bala.

The enraged Britishers soon surrounded the house on 7th January, 1917. They surrounded the house and demanded that they be allowed to check in the house.

Dukari Bala Devi was not scared and she allowed them. While the police officers were busy in searching, Dukari Bala Devi took all the things to her neighbour, Suradhuni Devi.

While everything was going right, one of the local villagers overheard the plan and told the Britishers everything. The Britishers then occupied her neighbour's house too and found all the things.

They then took Dukari Bala Devi and Suradhuni to the court. Where, Suradhuni Devi got a bail but Dukari Bala Devi was given two years and half years rigorous imprisonment. In these years she met with Nani Bala Devi, who was fasting at that time.

Nani Bala Devi was also a freedom fighter like her. She was born in 1888 in

Howrah. Because of extreme poverty, she was married early at the age of eleven and by fifteen, she already became a widow.

Though after becoming a widow, she tried her best to study and eventually got a little formal education which was again interrupted. At that time, her nephew, Amarendranath Chatterjee took her to Yugantar Dal, for revolutionary activities..

In the revolution, she soon became known as "Pishima" for her braveness and affection towards everyone. At that time also, she wore sindoor and posed as wives
of many revolutionaries to deliver messages among the revolutionaries. She always went underground and travelled many places in Bengal and India, so Britishers could not catch him. But one day, when she was in Peshawar, she was caught in Cholera and the ruthless Britishers caught him there only and put in prison.

After that, she was tortured very inhumanly. The police officers put chilli powder around the orifices of her body but she didn't say any details about the revolutionaries.

After being unable to get any information, she was sent to Presidency jail, where she started fasting.

She also protested against any torturing on Dukari Bala Devi as she was inspired by her story too.
The Britishers then requested she might stop the fasting and in return if she wanted anything, she would be given that.

On this request, Nanibala Devi wrote an application that she wanted to spend the rest of her life with Sarada Devi , the wife of great Paramhansa Dev Ramakrishna. But, Police Inspector Goldie tore the paper to disrespect her and at that time, she slapped Goldie to avenge her disrespect.

In 1918, she was imprisoned as the only female state prisoner in the jail of British India.

In 1919, she was released from the Jail but she was never accepted by the society and the rest of her life was spent by her in great poverty..

After the rigorous punishment of two years, Dukari Bala Devi got a bail from the jail and immersed her in doing social work and helping poor classed people.

She passed away in 1970 and left a legacy.
She was the first woman to get rigorous imprisonment in British India.

Three years before hearing of her death, in 1967, Nanibala Devi also took her last breath in Bengal, by leaving a great legacy !

Alluri Sitarama Raju

Alluri Sitarama Raju was_ born on 4th July 1897 in a Telugu family in Pandrangi of Andhra Pradesh (now) of India.

He was Kshatriya by birth. His father's name was Alluri Venkata Raja and his mother's name was Surya Narayanamma.

He was an active student and very brilliant. At the age of 13 you lost his

father so his family shifted to his maternal uncle's house.
At the age of 18 he became Saint. He started living as an ascetic.

While roaming around nationwide, he understood that his province's tribal people were suffering heavily due to the Britishers.
When she asked them he realised that . The Britishers launched the Madras forest act 1882 now in Andhra Pradesh which was not allowing them to live happily.

They faced many problems due to the act. Especially their well known shift cultivation, traditionally known as Podu, was hampering due to the act. Moreover they were facing consistently forced labouring and violation of women's honour.

He was enraged after listening to the story. He then asked them to participate in the non violent movements of Gandhi and where he himself participated too.

But when he realised that it's useless he joined in the armed revolutions against the Britishers. Listing just the arrows, bows, sticks and other domestic weapons they fought bravely against the Britishers.

Raju brought the concept of guerrilla warfare to the tribal people, which led them to get innumerable victories over many local police stations.

Many muskets, luminaries, revolvers and guns were rescued from, which they used later in their battles.

They were fighting against the Britishers on the terrains and lands of the eastern Godavari river which resulted in their ultimate victories most of the time.
As the Britishers suffered to attack them on those forest places and the local people who were on behalf of Alluri Rama Raju refused to tell them the exact location of Raju.

There was also a tale about Alluri Sitarama Raju and his devotion and

spirituality. It was said that once the actual location of Raju was found in a dense forest. The Britishers reached there and when they found Raju in the Jungle at that time, he was worshipping Maa Kali. At that time, none of the Britishers were able to touch him as it was told that he might have had a great speech with power being defeated the Britishers turned back.

The Britishers were bewildered and the district magistrate was also confused when all of their plans and attacks failed.

Not knowing what to do they announced a reward of 10000 rupees(now 2 million rupees) for Alluri sitarama Raju and 1000 rupees for the other members of the group.

Listening to all the news of rewards and Britishers trials. Alluri sitarama Raju want to hear from Indian Congress but the Congress leaders turned down his proposal by saying,

"Your movements are violent and we are the oceans of nonviolence".

Raju got disappointed a lot with their words. After a massive manhunt and rewards Alluri sitarama Raju was caught by the Britishers in the chintapalli forest. He was then tied to a tree and was shot until he passed away.

The whole revolt started from 1922 and ended on 7th May 1924 with the passing away of Alluri Sitaram Raju. The whole rebellion is still known as the " Rampa or Manyam revolt".

And he was called, "manyam Veerudu" (The Lord of the Jungle).The braveness is still shining on him whether the great passed away.

Deepali Sangha

Leela Nag (Roy) was one of the most educated women at that time in India, who founded Deepali Sangha in 1923.

Leela Nag was born in 1900 in Goyalpara of Assam. Her father was in Civil Service under the Britishers. So, they had to shift to many places in India.

After primary schooling, her high schooling was accomplished in Kolkata. She completed her B.A in 1921 from Bethune College, Kolkata.

After that, she had to move to Dhaka (present day in Bangladesh). There, she obtained her M.A degree in English. She

was the first woman to have an M.A degree in India at that time.
While at this time, she also started getting engaged in Social works and then only, "Deepali Sangha" was formed.

Under Deepali Sangha, she started establishing schools and High schools. She also led "Jayashree" magazine in the magazine where many female students can participate.

She also promoted female students to join the schools and promoted female education. In 1930, she got married to Anil Ray, her name became Leela Nag (Ray) after this. Anil Ray's Shri Sangha and Leela Nag's Deepali Sangha jointly inspired everyone.

But all these things were shown outside, the inside spirit was whole different.

Actually, inside, Leela Nag Ray and other teachers were teaching the students the essence of Patriotism, retold the brave tales of patriots and freedom fighters and influencing them to

participate in the freedom movements. They were also teaching them self defence, lathi khela and
other uses of arms.

Some of the inspired women who became martyrs and were the students of the Deepali Sangha were, Kalpana Dutta, Pritilata Wadedar etc girls.

In 1930, when Anil Ray was arrested, Leela Nag Ray single handedly looked after Deepali Sangha and Shri Sangha.

After some time, when Britishers came to know about the activities of Deepali Sangha, they arrested Leela Nag Ray too.

After getting bail, Leela Nag Ray again started reforming Deepali Sangha, but it had very less impact than before. From here, the downfall of Deepali Sangha started.

Though Deepali Sangha remained no more after approx 1935, it got many applause.

Even Rabindranath Tagore praised Deeplai Sangha by saying, " I have never seen such a huge female gathering in Asia before."

Gopinath Saha

Gopinath Saha was born on 7th December 1905 in Srirampore (Serampore) of West Bengal. Since childhood, Gopinath Saha was influenced

by the story of Khudiram Bose, which he listened to from his mother.

He promised to his mother that he would be like Bose and that he did too.
When he turned 18 (1924), his rage against the britishers started evolving more.

During that time, Charles Tregart, the then head of the detective agency of Britishers in Calcutta was the most brutal person. He was also accused of the killing of the famous icon Bagha Jatin (shot in 1915).

Gopinath Saha then targeted him. He started to keep an eye on him after coming to Kolkata. He noticed that Tegart usually came to Chowringee Street for his morning walk. So, he planned to shoot him there only.
The day was 12th January 1924, Gopinath Saha disguised himself as an ordinary man and waited for Tegart.

When he saw a white man, coming on the street. He shot him and intentionally got caught
by others.

When everyone took him to Laalbazar, he saw Charles Tegart sitting there ! He was bewildered and when he asked who had he killed ? The answer was Ernst Day.

He mistakenly killed a British business man, Ernst Day. He felt overwhelmed, as he had no intention to kill an innocent man, Day and the brutal man, Tegart got a chance to live again.

But, the police officials arrested him and kept him in Alice Central jail where he was also summoned to the court.
In the court too, he boldly said that he felt sorry for Ernst Day but he also said that the future generation of him will kill Tegreat on behalf of him. While he was in the jail, he sent a letter to his mother stating that she should be proud of him and should wish to almighty that, the God must give a mother like her and

a son like Gopi (himself) to every home of India, who will unthinking sacrifice their lives for the sake of their motherland.

In the court, he was charged with the case and was hanged in the Allport Central Jail on 1st March 1924.

Before hanging too, he said

"May every drop of my blood would sow the seed of freedom in every home of India "

The Indian Republicans Army

In 1928, a school teacher, Surya Sen formed a group "Indian Republican Army" with his students in Chittagong (now in Bangladesh) in British India.

Later, many young youths also joined the army including the teenagers of the school. Mentions may be made of Pritilata Waddedar, Kalpana Dutta etc.

He was famously known as "Master Da" in the revolutionary group.

They were also able to capture telegraph communication and disrupted railway lines.

In 1930, Master Da along with Kalpana Dutta, Pritilata Wadeddar (both were classmates and students of Deepali Sangha and Pritiala Waddedar was 21 year old headmistress of a primary school then) and other students and youths, they looted the Chittagong's two armouries and
Mastar Da hoisted the Indian Flag to establish the Indian Republican Government and overthrew British Governments with "Bande Mataram" slogans.

This incident is still famously known as "Chittagong Armoury Raid".

After the news of the looting of the armouries reached the Britiser's news, they started searching for the revolutionaries.

In the same year 1930, The Britishers got engaged in an active fight with the Indian Republican Army. Master Da and his students (about 65) hid in the Jallalabad hills and shot about 80 British officers in the battle and won over the

Britishers. But about twelve revolutionary students also lost their lives during this battle.
After this battle, Mastar Da ordered everyone to disperse in small groups and to stay in connection from wherever they are gone.

In 1932, Master Da, Pritilata Waddedar, Nirmal Sen and some other members of the army assassinated Captain Cameroon of the army and hid in a forest for a whole night.

In the same year of 1932, on 18th April 1932, on the advice of Master Da Surya Sen, Pritilata Waddedar (she had a disguise name "Phultar") dressed like a man and raided the Pahartalu Assam European Club with some other youths too.

In that club, a sign board said "Indians and dogs are not allowed."

Following this, Pritilata Waddedar and the youths entered and killed a high

ranking official and also injured many ones.

To avoid arrest, Pritilata Waddedar committed suicide by taking Potassium Cyanide (KCN).

The incident broke many hearts of the revolutionaries but still the resistance should be carried on.

In the meanwhile, Britishers started to arrest the Indian Republican Army aggressively and tortured the revolutionaries very much.

They were in search of Mastar Da Surya Sen, the leader of the Indian Republican Army. They also started giving money prizes to the persons who would tell the address of him or who would take him to them. So, the manhunt already started.

Due to this, Mastar Da had to roam around many villages in disguise and lastly he took shelter in a house of his distant relative, Netra Sen.

But, his relative Netra Sen betrayed him for having the money prize. So, he secretly informed the Britisers that Surya Sen was at his home. Upon hearing it, the Britishers surrounded the house and caught him on February 16, 1933. It was said that he was taking his lunch at that time, which stayed unfinished. The Britishers didn't even let him finish the lunch and dragged him in the jail and was tortured inhumanely in the jail.

During this time, Kalpana Dutta (wife of P.C Joshi) started making a new plan in Gahira Village in 1933. She made a plan to release all the revolutionaries from the jail by destroying the jail with dynamite. Soon, this incident came to be known as "Dynamite Conspiracy Case".

But, due to the leak of the news, The Britishers got to know about it and surrounded the village where Kalpana Dutta and Tarakeshwar Dastidar were arrested.
Later, Kalpana Dutta was given lifelong imprisonment and Tarakeshwar was

hanged. After getting bail from the jail, Kalpana Dutta joined Communist party of India and started an underground life.

After that year, Master Da was hanged on 12th January, 1934. It was said that he was hanged by the Britishers when he was unconscious as the Britishers were afraid of him and feared his valour too much.

After the execution, The Britishers threw his body into the deep sea instead of handing it to his family. It was also said that the Britishers even burnt his house after his execution.

The glory of the Indian Republican Army ended after their dear Mastar Da Surya Sen was hanged but the students and followers of him took revenge for his death and arrest.

Before the hanging of Master Da and after the arresting of Master Da, his two followers Kironmoy Sen and Rabindra

Nandi, beheaded the traitor Netro Sen, while he was taking his lunch.

Netro Sen couldn't enjoy the prize money as before getting it, he already died.

Before getting hanged, Master Da wrote two letters to his elder brother and sister-in- law, who were the only ones alive in his family, that he was very happy for his execution and death was coming near.

Master Da also told them to remember the date 18th April 1930, when Chittagong was hailed with his army and to never become sad of him.

He made a legacy which would never be earned by anyone of Bengal or outside of Bengal.

Suniti Chowdhury and Shanti Ghosh

Suniti Chowdhury and Shanti Ghosh were born in Bengal (now in Bangladesh) to Bengali Families.

Shanti Ghosh was inspired by patriotism since her childhood, for her father, who was a professor in Philosophy in a school. Being inspired by the school

(Deepali Sangha) , Shanti Ghosh joined Jugantar Dal where she met with Suniti Chowdhury. From there, their plan started for a new big mission.

It was before the day of Christmas of 1931, everyone was busy decorating and making up gifts for Christmas.

At this time, a call came to the magistrate of Comilia , Charles Stevens, that two beautiful teenage girls had come to meet with him and to present him with candies for Christmas.

Charles allowed them. The two girls came in and gave him the candies. He ate one of them and said ” delicious”. Within a fraction of seconds, the two girls took out guns from their shawls and said ” How, is this Charles ?”

They were none other than Suniti Chowdhury and Shanti Ghosh.

It was said that the British Magistrate was often indulged in abusing the women.

Soon, they were arrested in the local jail and in the trial, they were sentenced to Life long imprisonment.

After seven years, due to a pact of Gandhi with the Britishers, Santi Ghosh and Suniti Chowdhury were released from the jail after seven years.
They were physically abused and the prisoners looked down upon them.

It was said that at that time, the media did not show much respect to them. But, later Britishers found a paper, where their picture was given and a slogan was written ” Thou Art the Freedom’s now and fames’ “

And two lines were also written of Robert Bourne’s famous poem “Scots Wa Hae “

” Tyrants fall in every foe,
Liberty’s in every bow”

In their later lives, Suniti passed MBBS and became a doctor. She passed away in 1988.

Shanti studied hard and got a seat in the West Bengal Legislative Assembly.
She passed away in 1964.

Though they passed away, their legacy will never be forgotten by us.

Neera Arya

Neera Arya is the first female Spy of India. She was brave and dedicated her whole life for her motherland India.

She was born in the then United Province state, Uttar Pradesh now, on 5th March 1902, in a business oriented family. Her father's main centre of business was Kolkata. So, she grew up in Kolkata and mastered Bengali, English, Hindi and many other languages. At a young age, she was married to an Indian officer, Srikanta Jairanjan Das, working under the British Government. But it did not affect her to be a freedom fighter of India.
She was brave and was always ready to give her life for Mother India.As grown up in Kolkata, she was always influenced by Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose's ideals. It was also said that she was once saved by Netaji, when she was a child and almost drowned in a pond, while

playing. Netaji's compassion and beautiful smile inspired her a lot.

But, her husband was whole different.

On one hand, Neera got a chance to be with Netaji to do national movements and on another side, her husband, Srikant was selected as a spy to kill Netaji, her inspiration.But, Neera had chosen Netaji over her husband.

One day ,while, Netaji was going by a car to a distant place, along with the driver. At that time, her husband shoot at Netaji, but that killed the driver and Netaji was safe.
Knowing about his husband, who tried to kill her own inspiration, Neera stabbed her own husband and dedicated her whole life to her motherland. She became known as " Neera Nagini" later.

" Netaji is in my Heart " - Neera Aryan
For Neera's bravery, she was elected as the spy of Netaji's Azad Hind Bahini. She was the first female spy of India. She

was so daring and so committed that, upon capturing, she never told anything about Netaji and Azad Hind Bahini's datas to the Britishers.

Whenever the question was asked, " Where is Netaji ?"

She told, " Netaji is in my heart "

And one day, The English Britishers took an inhuman torturing step. She was taken and her left breast was cut, but still she kept on saying, " Netaji is in my heart !"

In 1998, at the age of 96, she was admitted to Osmania hospital of Hyderabad, where poor Neera died with nothing left of her.
Unfortunately, She was never recognized in Indian history and died as an ordinary person and never honored by others for her greatness. We must respect her at least on her birth anniversary.

May her soul rest in peace ! And still inspires India and the world like before.

Rani Gaidinliu

Gaidinliu Pamei was born in 1915 in Longkao village of Manipur.
She was the fifth child of her parents' eight children.

Since childhood, she was a little different. She belonged to the Naga tradition.

At the age of 13, she was inspired by her cousin and joined in the Heraka movement.
The Heraka movement was started as a political revolt in India. But, slowly under the leadership of Haipou Jadonang, Gaidinliu's cousin, the movement became a patriotism movement against the Britishers.

The Britishers blamed and trapped Jadonang in a fake case, which led to the execution of him soon.
After her cousin was hanged, the whole responsibility came upon her sleeves and that time, she was only 16.

But, she didn't become afraid but she continued the revolution and soon, The Britishers started to fear Gaidinliu.

She was then arrested by the Britishers in 1932. After this, the Heraka

movement weakened and at last ended in 1933.

From 1933 to 1947, she was transported to different jails around Manipur and in India. Though in 1937, Jawaharlal Nehru promised her that he would be trying to escape her from the jail. But, his plans failed.

She spent more than 14 years in jail and finally returned to India.

She was named as "Daughter of the hills" after her return from the Jail by the nation and she was given the title "Rani" for her great bravery. She was "Rani Gaidiliu" whom the Britishers were afraid of too !

Bina Das

Bina Das was the daughter of Benimadhab Das, who was the main inspiration behind Subhas Chandra Basu's patriotic ideals. Like her father, she was also a great patriot of Mother India and wants to inspire others in this movement. She was inspired in the movement, when women and students started to choose guns, revolvers against the Britishers to flee them away instead of taking the path of Ahimsa.

Her elder sister, Kalyani Das was also a freedom fighter and so, she chose that path too, when a convocation ceremony took place in her college on February 6, 1932.

That day started with the cold wind fluttering and whirling but still pleasant. On this day, the convocation ceremony was held of all the successfully passed

bachelor degree students of the Diocesan college.

Bina Das was one of the recipients of the Bachelor of Arts. This was a special day for the college and also for her, as Stanley Jackson, the governor and former cricketer would Award the recipients.

Bina Das also got a chance to do her task. She collected her revolver from Kamala Das (Kalyani Das's classmate, an author and freedom fighter from a very young age) , which was hidden under the shawl. She took the gun, targeted at him and started firing. She fired five shots at him but was overpowered by one professor, yet she was able to fire two more shots at him.

Though it frightened Stanley Jackson, he remained unharmed and a Bengali professor got slightly harmed by her shots. Upon hearing this incident, all the police officers gathered and arrested her.

When she was out on trial, she was sent to Jail with nine years rigorous imprisonment.
After her imprisonment, it was decided to send her to Andaman island but it was again halted for the appeals made by C F Andrews and Kaviguru Rabindranath Tagore.

After her bail too, she didn't hesitate to spread patriotism to her island. She started writing and editing magazines and wrote some books "Srinkhal Jhankar" (The Clanking of Chains) and Pitridan.

Moreover, when Netaji's army, "Indian National Army" got caught, she along with other students fought against the Britishers for releasing the INA. Her spirit always stayed for patriotism and her motherland, India.

The Bengal Volunteers

Hemchandra Ghosh, a freedom fighter, formed a group named, "The Bengal Volunteers" in 1912 in Kolkata with many youths. In short it was a B.V Party. Well, somewhere it was said that the B.V Party was organized or reorganized by

Subhas Chandra Basu along with Hemchandra Ghosh in the Calcutta session of Congress in 1928.

At that time, in Bengal, the Bengal Volunteers stood as the best group who assassinated many officers one by one. As they operated armed revolutionaries, Gandhiji called the party, "Circus of the Park Circus". But in reality, it was the best group ever, operating one by one missions with the hands of youth to destroy Britishers without any recognition and just for the motherland.

At first they started with welfare activities and planning and publishing "Benu" journal to collect more youths.

Their main action, "Operation Freedom" was started in 1930. They started with the assassinations of the brutal British Police Officers. With their first operation only, they terrified the Britishers.

It was December 8, 1930, a cold winter day started in India. It seemed like a normal day but then three youths of

Bengal, told the Britishers that it was not normal but from this day, a terrible period had started for them and it would continue until they left mother India.

On 8th April 1930, three youths and members of Bengal Volunteers, Benoy Bose, Badal Gupta (alias Sudhir) and Dinesh Gupta showed great bravery on the corridor of Writer's Building in Calcutta of West Bengal.

Benny Bose was a medical student in the Dacca medical College (now in Bangladesh). In Dacca, he dressed as an ordinary person and shot Lowman and his companion Captain Hudson.
After some days, Lowman died and Captain Hudson became paralyzed for the rest of his life.

Seeing the immense bravery of Benoy Basu, Hemchnadra Ghosh decided to send him in the first mission to assassinate Simpson on 8th April, 1930 along with Badal Gupta and Dinesh Gupta.

They entered the Writer's Building in disguise and shot General Simpson who became injured and died.

Then, for more than an hour, a battle continued between the British officers and them.

At the last, they were overpowered by the officers. To avoid arresting under the Britishers, Badal Gupta did suicide by drinking poison and Benoy Basu tried to suicide and so fatally wounded by his own gun. Whereas, Dinesh Gupta was also wounded and both of them were hospitalized. In the hospital, Badal Gupta died after some days but Dinesh Gupta recovered after some days and later on 7th July, 1931 Dinesh Gupta was hanged.
This war is famously known as, "The Corridor War"and today the whole square area was named after them, in Kolkata, " B.B.D BAG" (B.B.D SQUARE).

With this successful mission , Bengal Volunteers grew more and accomplished one by one mission upto 1932.

On 7th April, 1931 Mr. Peddie, DM of Midnapore was assassinated by Bimal Dasgupta and Jyoti Jiban Ghosh.

On April 30, 1932 the new DM, Mr. Robert Doglous was shot dead by Pradyot Bhattacharya and Prabhatangshu Pal.

On September 2, 1932, again the new DM of Midnapore, E.J Burge was shot down by Anath Bandhu Panja and Mrigen Dutta.

They were all the members of Bengal Volunteers and they accomplished their missions very well.

Ujjwala Majumdar

Ujjwala Majumdar was born in Dhaka (now in Bangladesh) on 21st November 1924.
Her father was Suresh Chandra Majumdar, an eminent freedom fighter.

She started helping her father at a very young age. In freedom struggles, she started her formal education later and did her matriculation at the age of 20.

Before even turning 18, at the age of 14, she started delivering revolvers and

weapons from Kolkata to underground freedom fighters and revolutionaries.

She was mentored by Sukumar Ghosh and Manoranjan Mukherjee in bomb making , Lathi fighting and self defence.

At such a tender age she joined Bengal Volunteers and Yugantar Dal as a freedom fighter.

At the age of 20, (in 1934) she along with her master, Manoranjan Mukherjee and some revolutionaries came to Lebong in Darjeeling to assassinate John Anderson, the then governor of Lebong.

Manoranjan Banerjee and Ujjwala Majumdar entered the hotel and posed as a couple. The other revolutionaries entered too as their relatives.

Ujjwala Majumdar held a Harmonium. None ever thought what may be in that Harmonium, but it was the main place where many revolvers were hidden.

She held it and kept it carefully as all the revolvers to assassinate Anderson were there for the whole time, since they started their journey.

On 6th May 1934, the day came when Bhavani Prasad Bhattacharya shot John Anderson but unfortunately, he got minor injuries and was not killed.

Bhavani Prasad Bhattacharya was arrested and later hanged in 1935. Other revolutionaries Manoranjan Banerjee and Ujjwala Majumdar fled from the hotel and stayed in Sovarani Datta's house.

Sovarani Data was a magnificent lady and freedom fighter who had given shelters to many freedom fighters during their escaping missions.

They stayed there for twelve days but after that, the Britishers surrounded the house on 18th May 1934 and arrested Ujjwala and others.

Manoranjan and Ujjwala were given 14 years of punishment. But due to Gandhiji's plea, Ujjwala Majumdar got bail in 1939.

After the bail, she got engaged in many social activities and Quit India Movement. She was even chosen as the captain of the core team of Forward Block later.

She passed away in 1992 after leaving a great legacy.

Baji Rout

Baji Rout was born in a small village of Dhenkanal district of Odisha on 5th October 1926. He was born to Rania Devi and Hari Rout. He had two older brothers too.

In his childhood, he lost his father, Hari Rout, which changed their lifestyles. His widowed mother started grinding paddy to earn for their living and his two elder brothers also started doing some small tasks to support the family. With these small incomes, they manage to earn at least some money to eat thrice in the day but no privilege of education at all.

After some years passed, Baji Rout too became a boat man to support his family . But he was not like others, he was different.

Though having no formal education, he could feel patriotism in his heart.
At ten to twelve years old, he joined the Vanara Sena of Prajamandali (People) which consists of many children and teenagers like him.

Their main task was to send the news of any plan against the Britishers from one patriot to the other, either as a simple boat boy or as an underground patriot. Their main field was the Brahamani River where Rout worked as a boat boy.

On the night of 11th October 1938, some Britishers came and ordered him to ferry them to the other side of the river.

Baji Rout boldly refused them by saying that he will only allow his men and women (Indian) to the other side of the river and no Britishers are allowed.

He said, " I will better die, but not ferry you in my boat".

Listening to this, the britishers got angry and realised that this pre-teen twelve years old boy must be a patriot. Then, without planning, they shot Baji Rout on the bank of Brahmani River and left him there.

His body slept on his boat forever. He had no life.

But, the people didn't forget him. More than thousands of people joined his funeral and heard the legacy of a twelve year old boy against the britishers.

Baji Rout was that brave, who loved India, as his mother and more than motherland. We should remember him always, though his name has faded away on the pages of history, his name should be remembered in our hearts.

Mrityu Vahini (The Death Squad)

While there were many ones in this Assamese freedom fighters' group. The two most famous free fighters were - Kanaktala Barua and Tileshwari Barua.

Kanaktala Barua was born in Borangabari village of undivided Darrang district (now Gohpur) of Assam during Britisher's reign on 22 December 1924.

Her parents were Krishna Kanta Barua and Karneshwari Barua. Her

grandfather Ghana Kanta Barua was a famous hunter of Darrang district. She lost her mother when she turned five and lost her father too at the age of thirteen.

So, she became an infant and also took care of her younger siblings. At a tender age, she joined the Mrityu Bahinj or The Death Squad group against the Britishers.

During the Quit India Movement 1942, on 20th September 1942, a procession took place by the unarmed Death squad group and villagers in Borongabari district.

The police officials warned them, but they ignored them. Kanaktala Barua was given the responsibility to hoist the Tri-color in front of Gohpur Police station. But during the hoisting, the police started firing and shot Kanaktala Barua. When Kanakta Barua was shot, Mukunda Kakoti took the flag in his hands and was shot too. About 15 freedom fighters were shot on that day. Kanaktala Barua was

only seventeen years old, when she sacrificed her life for Mother India.

On the very same day, another branch of the Death squad in Dhekiajuli started a procession against the Britishers and hoisting of the Tri-color. The police started firing and many were shot. Among them, there was Tileshwari Barua. She was only 12 years old at that time. She became the youngest female martyr of India (probably).

Bhogeswari Phukonani

Bhogeswari Phukonani was born in Naogaon of Assam of India in 1885. She

was married at a young age and had eight children.

She had six boys and two girls. Though being a mother, house wife and 60 years old, she didn't hesitate to participate against the Britishers in the freedom movements.

She was a disciple of Gandhiji's and laid non - violent movements and campaigns around Naogaon.

During the Quit India Movement (1942), a March was conducted against the Britishers to occupy a sealed Congress office. In the terms, they occupied the sealed Congress office and re-opened it too.

A function was conducted for this achievement. But at this time, the Britishers attacked them and Phukonani and her sons and daughters fought against them.

The Britishers general, "Finish" tried to disrespect the Tri-Color when

Bhogeswari Phukonani came and stuck him with the flag's pole and uttered, "Vande Mataram". Enraged, General Finish then shot her and that caused a fatal wound.

Bhogeswari Phukonani was fatally wounded on 18 th September 1942 and was admitted to the hospital, but unfortunately she passed away on 20th September 1942.

Though she has left the earth, her legacy will always remain with us.

Matangini Hazra

Matangini Hazra was born in Hogla village of Tamluk of Medinipur district of West Bengal on 19th October, 1870. She was the only daughter of the poor family. She had no formal education and at the age of twelve, she was married to Trilochan Hazra of Alinan district of Tamluk, who is a farmer.

But, when she turned eighteen, she became a widow without any children. She stayed in Alinan only.

She joined the Civil Disobedience movement when her age was more than 50. She also held campaigns for the untouchables and became the most respected lady in the village for both of her age and her works.

She also became a prominent member of the Indian Congress and attended sessions barefoot.

At that time, Ajay Banerjee (the main leader) formed a group named, "Vidyut Bahini", where many others joined including, Matangini Hazra. They all were the disciples of Gandhi and propagated missions, campaigns under his ideals.

During the Quit India Movement, when her age was 73, she participated in the movement in Tamluk of Bengal.

On 29th September 1942, She gave the leadership of 20,000 people, (common villagers) and they did a march towards the Lalbari (the sub divisional office and the police station of Tamluk both was called Lalbari)
with Tri-color in their hands.

Through warnings and firings, Matangini Hazra took the responsibility to hoist the tri color on the premises. While at this

time, more than one bullet was shot at her and many of them hurted her too.

With the last bullet shot on her forehead, she couldn't stand on her feet and fell down on the ground . But still she goes on worshipping, "Vande Mataram" and doesn't let the tri color touch the ground even after her last breath.

After her death, the other fighters ragefully occupied the whole Tamluk and formed Tamluk State Government which continued upto 1944.

Hemu Kalani

Hemu Kalani was born in the Sind region (now in Pakistan) in British India in 1923. His father was Pesumal Kalani and mother was Jethi Bai.

He was drawn to different swadeshi campaigns and promoted patriotism from childhood. During the Quit India

Movement 1942, when he was attending college, his patriotism was supreme.

The other people of Sind were also reacting to Gandhi Ji's call to"Karenge ya marenge" and were participating in the Quit India Movement heavily.
To control the people and to banish the movement, the Britishers had to send Military detachments comprising British battalions to Sind.

When Hemu Kalani heard the news, he was enraged. But, when he got deeper into it, he found out that the train carrying the battalions would be passing through his local town at midnight on 22nd October.

He determined a plan that he along with some of his friends would go and removed the fishplate which would derail the train.

But, they had no necessary tools to do that while they were able to loosen the fisher plates through a rope.

But, before completing the whole task, they were seen by a British officer and were caught. At this mean time, only Hemu Kalani was caught and others of his team fled away and were able to escape.

The British officers arrested him and tortured him brutally in the jail and wanted to know the names of the others of the team.
But, he denied every time.

When the Britishers thought of executing him, local people of Sind pleaded to leave him. The Britishers agreed but only one condition, if he would tell his friend's names who were with him, he would be given life again.

With the same intention, Britishers out him for a trial, where they asked him about their names several times but in every time, his answer was the same, "NO".

Atlast, Britishers decided to hang him on 21st January, 1943. On listening to his

death sentence, the whole sind mourned but he smiled.

On the execution date, he could not hold his smiles and joy. He reached the gallows with Bhagavad Gita and chanted hymns on the way.

The 19 year old brave left a legacy and came to be known as, "Bhagvat Singh of Sind"

About The Author

Debadrita Sarkar (20/11/2008) is an author, bilingual writer, bilingual poet, blogger, Podcaster, record holder, self illustrator, editor (Magazine), compiler and advocate for environment, Human rights and mental wellness based in

India, who is also interested in translating. She has opened a platform “ Abhiyanam", where she has held campaigns and published e-books and online magazines for the advocacy of environment, Mental Wellness and Human Rights.

At seventeen, she had already written "A Poetic Heart : Poems On Self Compassion" for advocating Self Compassion, “As Her Roots Were Cut : Poetry For Saving The World” for environmental awareness. “In Search Of The Cure : The Arsenicosis Disease” is her debut novella for climate action. “Becoming A Para Athlete : A Story of Inclusion” is her second novella. “The Change : A Story On Empowering Girl Children” is her third novella. She has also co-authored "Solace ***:*** Under The Moonlight ” with Sajini Varadharanjan.

She has also written , “The Great Epic Ramayana :The Legends and Lessons” - her debut non fiction book, “Awakening Of Soul : For those who want to heal..” third book of poetry and “Unknown

Braves Of Mother India : Bharat Katha Series - 1 “ - second non fiction book.

One of the notable achievements includes her India Book of Record for *being published in 20 periodicals within a year as a teen writer and poet, around India, Croatia, Netherlands, UK, USA and Chile.*